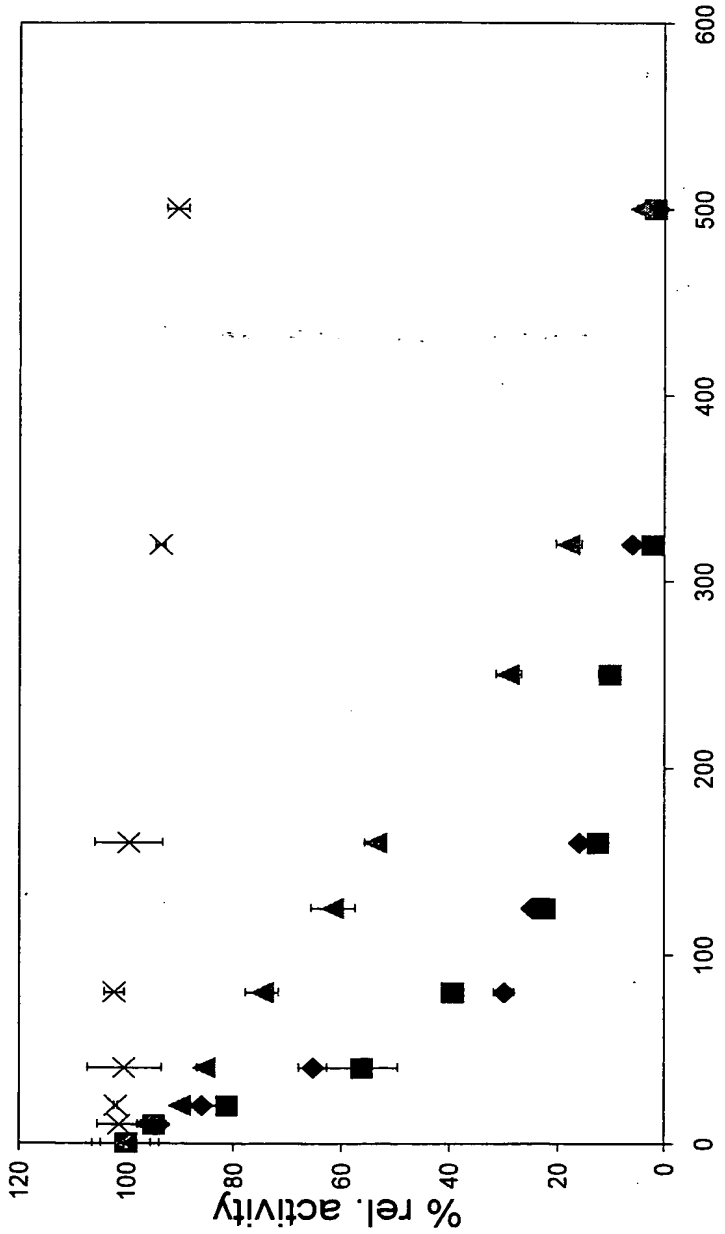

Figure 1. Zn-(DL)DTT (♦); Cd-(DL)DTT (■); Ni-(DL)DTT (▲); Mn-(DL)DTT (X).

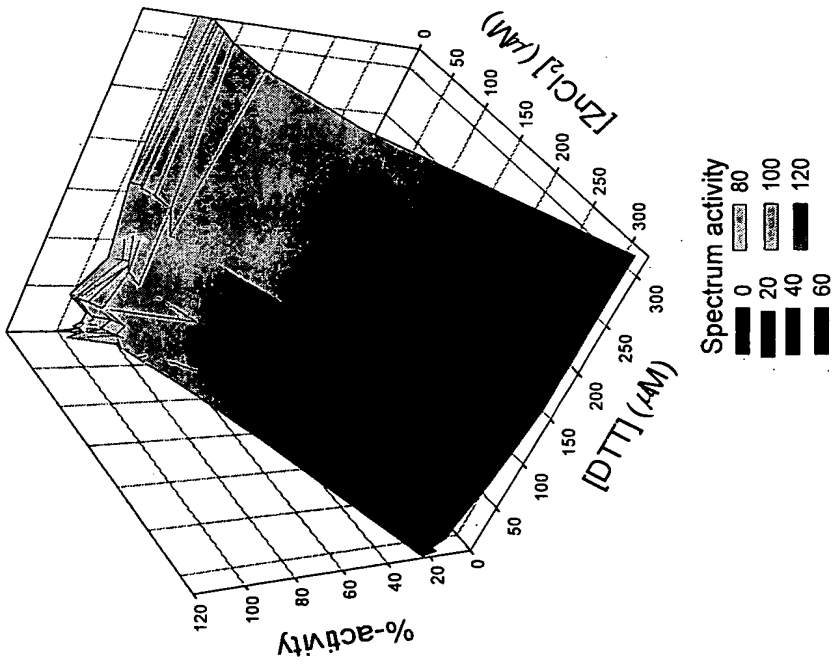
%-activity
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
[DTT] (μM)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
[ZnCl2] (μM)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
Spectrum activity
0
20
40
60
80
100
120

Figure 2A.

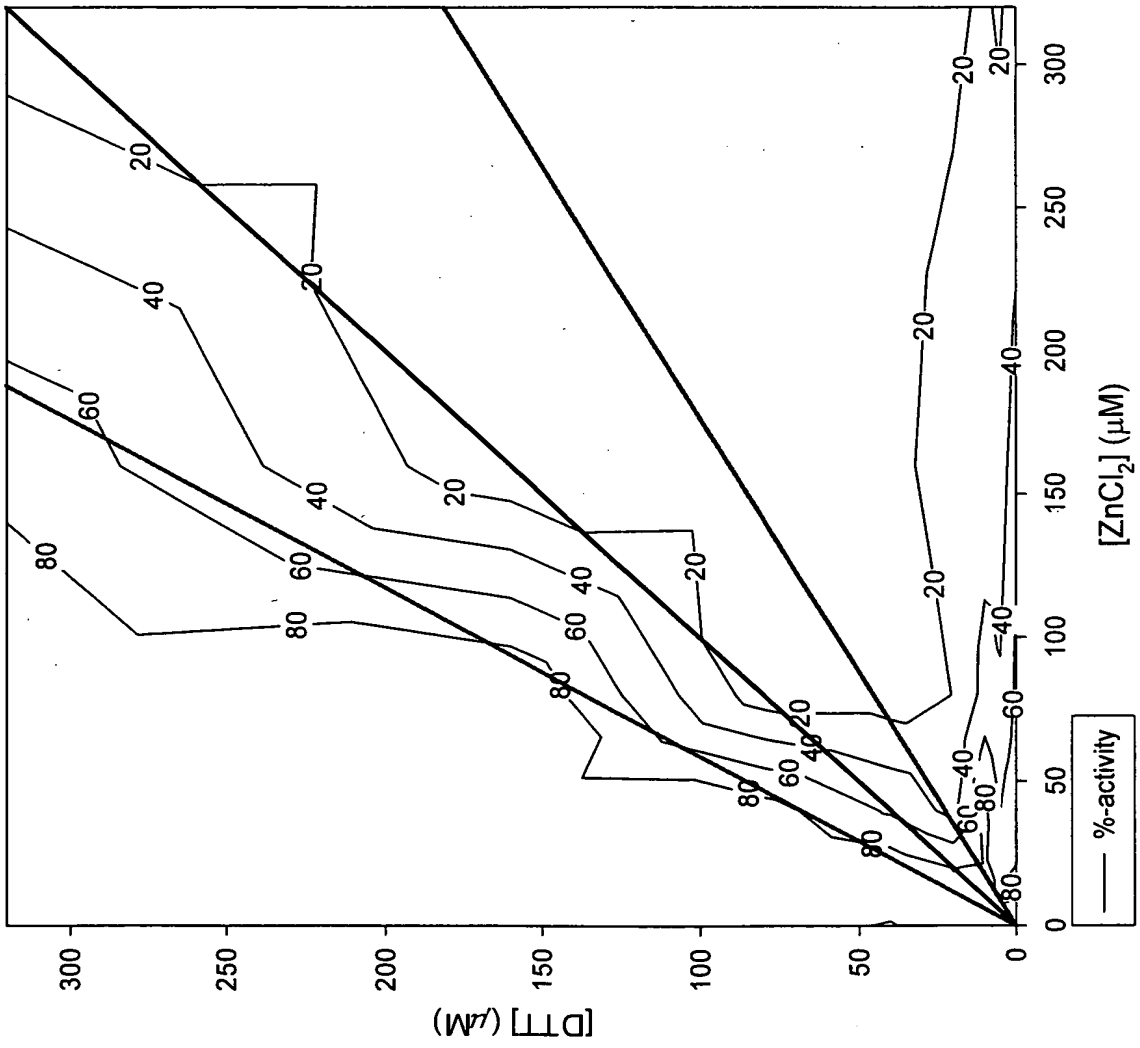
[DTT] (μM)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
[ZnCl2] (μM)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
%-activity
20
40
60
80

Figure 2B.

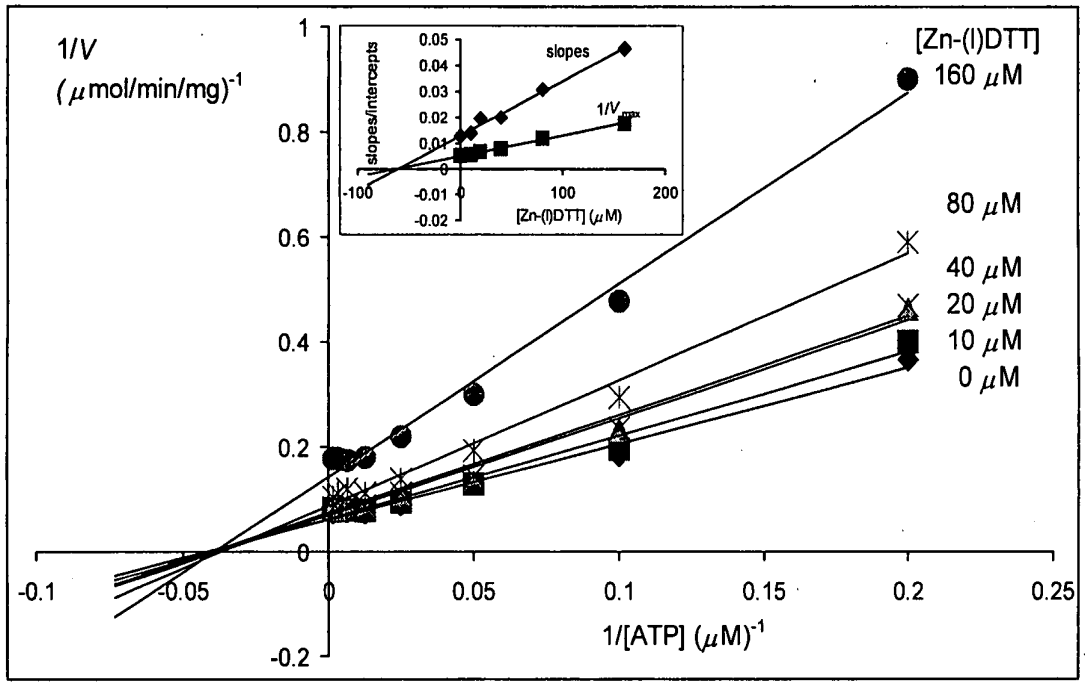

Figure 3A. Inset, a plot of the slopes (♦) and intercepts (■) versus Zn-(L)DTT concentrations.

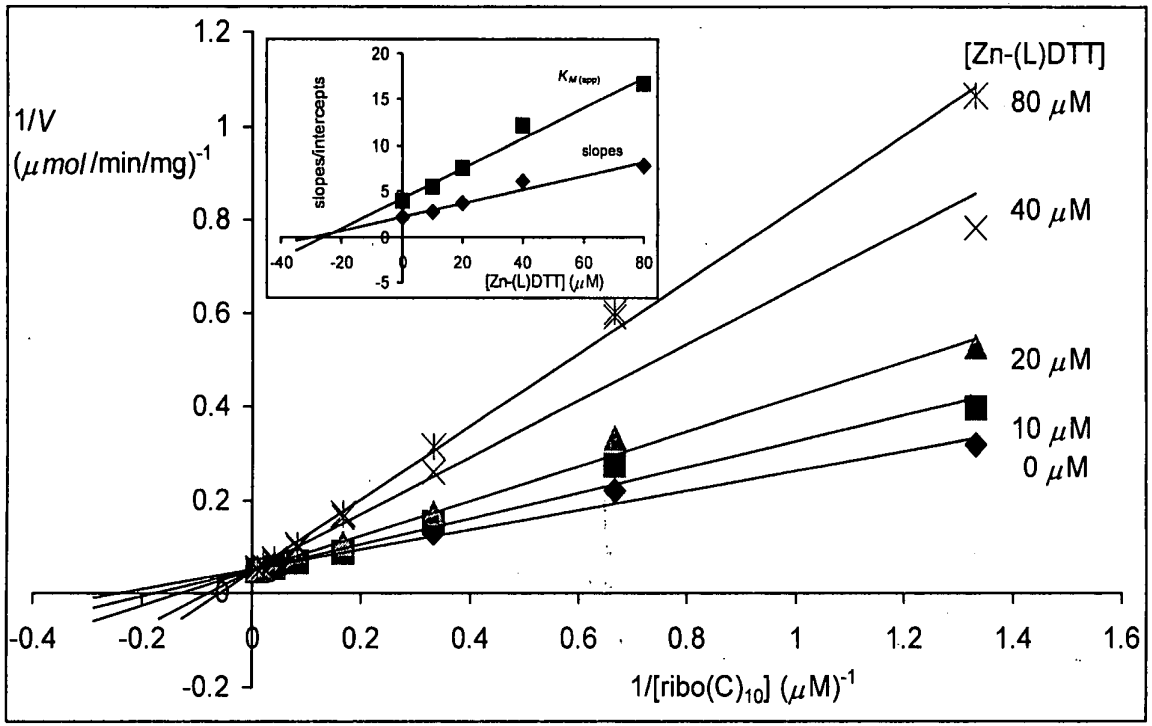

Figure 3B. Inset, a plot of the slopes (♦) and intercepts (■) versus Zn-(L)DTT concentrations.

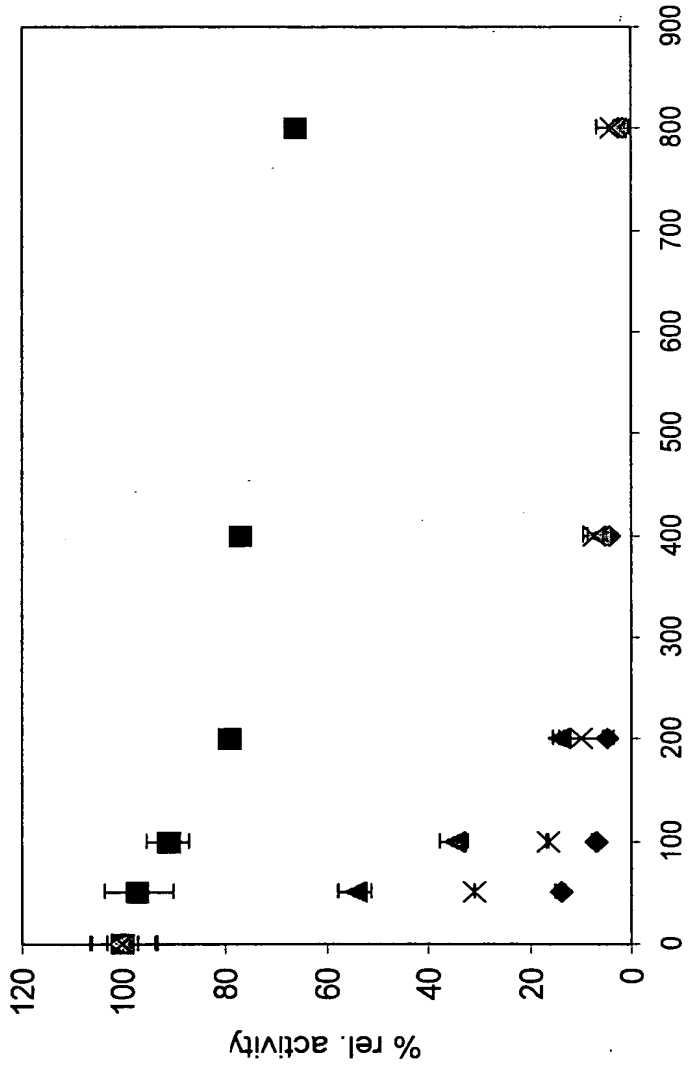

Figure 4. Control (♦); no preincubation (■); 10-fold concentration of rho, poly(C) and ATP (▲); standard condition + 0.1 mg/mL BSA (X).

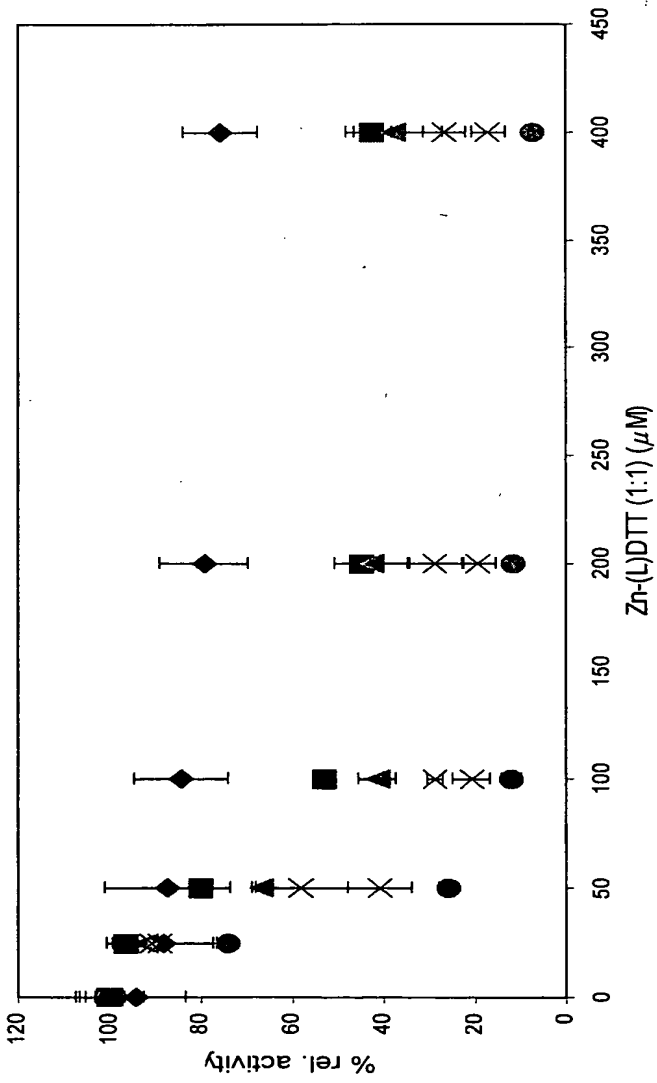

Figure 5. No preincubation (♦); 15 sec (■); 30 sec (▲); 1 min (X); 2 min (X); 5 min (●).

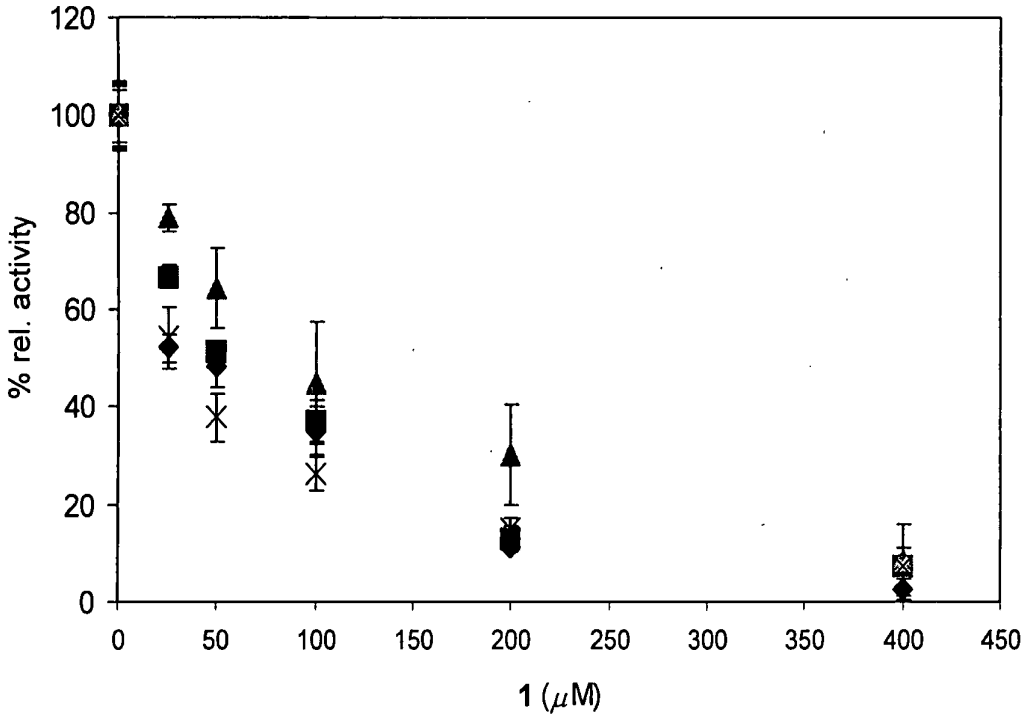

Figure 6. Control (♦); No preincubation (■); 10-fold concentration of rho, poly(C) and ATP (▲); standard condition + 0.1 mg/mL BSA (X).

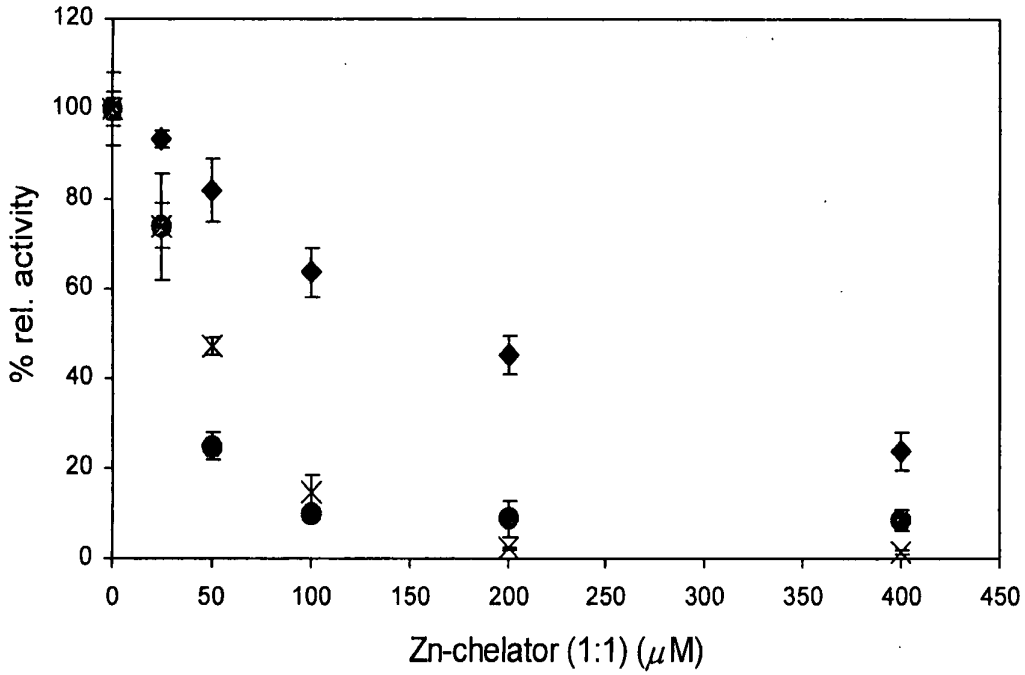

Figure 7. Zn-2-mercaptoethanol (♦); Zn-1,2-ethanedithiol (X); Zn-(L)DTT (⊙).

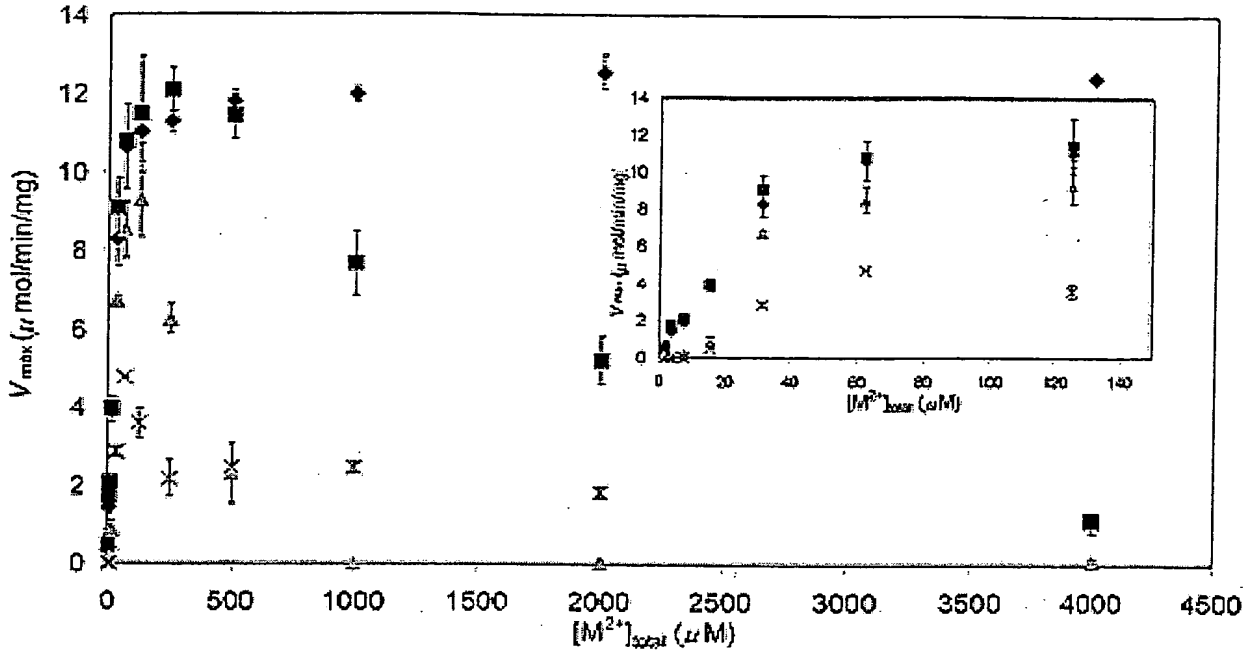

Figure 8. The average velocities of two determinations are plotted with Mg^{2+} (diamonds), Mn^{2+} (squares), Zn^{2+} (gray triangles), and Cd^{2+} (×). The inset shows metal activation of rho exhibiting a peak velocity and sigmoidal behavior at rho divalent metal concentrations.